FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAGUE: HAIG, KISSINGER CRITICAL OF SALT II TREATY

LD042306 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Among the most influential voices in the Senate hearings on the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, SALT II, were without doubt those of Gen Alexander Haig and Henry Kissinger. What did they have in common? Correspondent Viliam Roth replies to this question in his commentary:

What links the former supreme commander of the North Atlantic pact, Gen Alexander Haig, and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, to begin with is their membership in the Republican Party, in whose service they both--during their time in the U.S. administration--began among other things a dialog with the Soviet Union. They were thus familiar with the issues pertaining to the first Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic defensive weapons, SALT I, and later they had a say in the initial stage of the formulation of the SALT II treaty.

Now, in the final stage, when it is a matter of the ratification of the treaty, Haig and Kissinger, former influential figures in U.S. politics, have come to the Senate hearings and given their views on SALT II. Their testimony has been extensively reported by the world press. General Haig demanded outright that ratification be shelved.

Kissinger, while expressing complex reservations to his support for the ratification last Tuesday [31 July], finally identified with Haig's stand yesterday, saying it would be better to postpone the ratification.

The fact is, they both emphatically demand a thorough new armament program from the government of President Carter, a program which, they say, would satisfy them personally, and of course the American people, and which would insure that the United States will never become a second-rate power as a result of disarmament agreements with the Soviet Union, no matter how many there may be.

It is impossible for Haig and Kissinger not to remember that the favorable dialog with the Soviet Union during the time when they were both part of the entourage of the U.S. President came about precisely because the negotiations were based on equal security and equal advantages for both powers, and that a practical constructive result could not have been achieved in any other way--a result which moreover brings such appreciable relief to the world.

Today, however, General Haig as well as Kissinger--no doubt with an eye on the Republican chances in the elections--present themselves as determined, unyielding negotiators who find fault with the U.S. Government for allegedly conceding too much to the Soviet Union. Thus today, neither Haig nor Kissinger want to use their expert advice and views to influence senators to support SALT II, On the contary, if they are aware of their influence, one must ascribe to them the intention to again unleash the arms race, not only at the expense of Soviet-American accord and an understanding, but also at the expense of peace for Americans and the world. General Haig even brandished the political concept of the will of the nation during the hearings through which he meant to convey his ill-considered rejection of SALT II.

Kissinger, in his turn, would like to complicate a possible ratification of the treaty by some kind of timetable for annual reviews of the intentions of the Soviet Union concerning all parts and problems of the world. Kissinger surely knows that in diplomacy this can only be rated as an overt intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

However, neither of them has taken into account the true political expression of the will of the nation, which is the unconditional support for SALT II by millions of Americans, who are just as threatened by the arms race as the other peoples of the world.

Haig and Kissinger may have done a good turn for the Republicans in the forthcoming preelection battle with the Democrats for the presidency with their speeches in the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees of the Senate when they eclipsed many other contenders with their rhetoric. However, what they have not done is to serve the relaxation of international tension, not even bilateral Soviet-American relations on which this relaxation depends to a large extent.

BUDAPEST CITES KISSINGER, HAIG SALT II COMMENTS

LD031122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. Secretary of State, has recommended that the Senate should make its approval of SALT II conditional on the Carter administration submitting a 5-year plan for increasing defense expenditures. Kissinger added that the treaty should not be modified since this would involve renegotiations.

General Haig, the former commander in chief of the NATO forces, has, in effect, recommended the rejection of the treaty. He said that the Senate should delay the ratification until the United States has worked out its new defense plans.

According to Western news agencies, despite all this, the debate so far has increased Carter's hopes that the Senate will in the end give a two-thirds majority in favor of the treaty. It is pointed out that the head of the CIA has assured the Senate that the United States is capable of verifying observance of SALT II.

BULGARIAN PAPER ON PRC OPPOSITION TO SALT II TALKS

AU041438 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 4 Aug 79 AU

["With Whom Do Maoists Make Allies?"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 4, (BTA)--The foreign policy of today's Chinese leadership evokes well-founded concern and uneasiness in all people of goodwill, in all peace-loving peoples in the world-- "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" reads today in a signed commentary under the above headline. The daily reads on: "While the entire peace-loving mankind is running forward as never before in its history to creating a world without wars and military disasters, the Maoists are rushing headlong on the road of military confrontations, looking for allies in the camp of the most downright international reaction, touring the capitals of the imperialist states and appealing to the enemies of peace and socialism to unite against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Blaring forth about some "Soviet military threat," they place military orders which by their economic effect for the Chinese national economy are equal to colonial bondage for the Chinese workers, and they systematically throw the country's people into military psychosis.

"RABOTNICHESKO DELO" dwells on Beijing's vicious campaign against the process of detente and in particular against the SALT II as well as on the backup it gives to the reactionary regimes in Latin America, South Africa and the Middle East. The daily assesses as "anti-national step" and "class and national treachery" the withdrawals of the Beijing leadership from the friendship and mutual assistance treaty signed with the Soviet Union in 1950.

BUDAPEST PAPER MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

AU021652 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Helsinki Obliges"]

[Text] In Helsinki 4 years ago, at the signing of the Final Act, the top-level representatives of the 35 countries that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe were in agreement over the desirability of consolidating the political detente that has developed on our continent through a military detente.

Despite the promises made in Helsinki, it was not possible to achieve a fundamental turnabout in the military detente area in the past 4 years in Europe. In the period that has elapsed since the Helsinki conference, the people of our continent found that, while a number of rational proposals toward halting and reducing the arms race and towards strengthening trust were submitted by the Warsaw Pact countries, the NATO countries, striving for superior military strength, were bent on intensifying armament. Also in the past years Western politicians responsibly approaching the problem of detente have admitted that the socialist countries are prepared to seek mutually acceptable paths leading to the conclusion of appropriate agreements. However, even these politicans were hindered by the dictates of the NATO leaders.

The influence of the NATO General Staff on the member countries' military policy is demonstrated by the fact that, between 1975 and 1978, in the first 3 years after the Helsinki conference, the military expenditures of the countries belonging to the NATO bloc were increased by $40 billion and came close to $190 billion last year. [figures as published]. And a further increase of armament expenditures may result from concepts calling for the deployment in the FRG, Belgium and Holland of intermediate-range nuclear missile weapons targeted at the European socialist countries. These NATO plans would turn the European continent, which is already saturated with nuclear weapons, into a race for the deployment of new combat weapons.

A mutually balanced reduction of the central European armed forces and armaments would foster a relaxation of military tension on our continent. Three unanswered socialist proposals have been submitted at the Vienna talks. Progress depends on the NATO countries' willingness and readiness to come to terms.

The heads of numerous West European governments profess that there is no rational alternative to detente. However, they still have not made up their minds to reject the armament plans of the NATO leadership, although they, too, would be morally and politically obliged to do so by the decision reached in Helsinki 4 years ago.

AFGHAN PEOPLE'S PARTY OFFICIAL TO VISIT IN AUGUST

AU041805 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Aug 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, Shah Wali, Politburo member and secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, will pay an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria during the first half of August.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ON PCF DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU051925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Aug 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee from 30 July to 3 August a delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] visited Bulgaria, the French delegation included: Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Colette Couley, Central Committee member; and Yves Serdeuniff, chief of the Central Committee's foreign policy section.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Maxime Gremetz, leader of the French delegation.

During its visit the PCF delegation had talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee whose members were: Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Khristo Maleev, deputy chief of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee; and Lyudmil Popov, instructor in the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee.

A fruitful exchange of information and opinions on the situation in the two countries, on the two parties' work, on basic international questions, as well as on questions related to the international communist and workers' movement took place.

The delegation of the French Communist Party briefed the Bulgarian delegation on the struggle now being waged by France's workers' class and the people's masses against the antisocial, authoritarian and antinational policy of big capital and on the communist party's struggle for social and democratic progress, peace and socialism.

The BCP delegation briefed the French delegation on the achievements of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in constructing the developed socialist society, the successful development and improvement of socialist democracy in all spheres of life and on Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy of peace and cooperation.

During the talks the delegations expressed the common view that the international relations are developing under the influence of a more favorable balance of power for the forces of national and social liberation.

The two delegations welcomed the signing of the SALT II agreement and expressed their will to cooperate in adopting specific and effective measures for stopping the arms race, for limiting and decreasing arms and armed forces, as well as for disarmament.

These great goals on which the fate of mankind depend can be achieved only through the efforts of all countries and all democratic and peaceloving forces. The two delegations think that the positive solution of the major international questions affects all countries and contributes to developing detente.

The two parties think that the cooperation between Bulgaria and France can be broadly developed, something which is in the mutual interest of the two countries. Bulgarian-French cooperation can play an especially positive role in strengthening European security--the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole being their common goal--and thus contribute to further strengthening the process of detente.

The meeting was very constructive and showed the significance of the two parties' common positions. Different evaluations were expressed on some issues. The two delegations stressed that the existing differences should not impede the development of international solidarity and the further developing their fraternal relations.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and mutual respect, which are characteristic of the two parties' fraternal relations.

The two delegations expressed their desire to strengthen their cooperation and international solidarity.

AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA, NEPAL RELIEVED OF POST

AU031951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree according to which Stoyan Vladimirov Zaimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to Sri Lanka and Nepal, is being relived of his post. The same decree appoints Tocho Kryakov Tochev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to India as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Sri Lanka and Nepal.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

AU031840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a greetings telegram to the People's Progressive Party of Guyana 20th Congress. The telegram expresses most cordial comradely greetings and wishes for the useful work of the congress.

OFFICIALS EXPRESS CONDOLENCE ON MUHSIN DEATH

AU032002 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 3 (BTA)--Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa and Asia today called at the Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic and the bureau of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Sofia to express their condolences in connection with the murder of Zuhayr Muhsin, member of the Executive Committee and head of the Military Department of the PLO and member of the national leadership of the Baath Party.

REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY OF TRADE UNION ORGANIZATION

USSR TU Council Greetings

AU031837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions congratulated the trade unions and all working people in Bulgaria on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian trade unions; "We note with satisfaction," the greeting message points out, "that the comprehensive relations and fraternal cooperation between the trade unions and working people of our two countries are constantly developing and strengthening on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism."

Zhivkov Attendance at Meeting

AU031922 Sofia Domestic Servic in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] A festive meeting was held in Plovdiv tonight to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions movement. Many veterans of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and outstanding workers attended the meeting.

"With prolonged applause and chants in honor of the BCP, the participants in the festive meeting greeted the honorary Presidium chaired by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and consisting of Comrades Grisha Filipov, Pencho Kubadinski, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, as well as of the secretaries and members of the Bureau of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council."

Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the TU Central Council read a decree of the State Council which commends the Bulgarian Trade Unions on its 75th jubilee. "Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, presented the Red Banner to the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and awarded them the Georgi Dimitrov Order, which is the highest decoration of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. After that Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered the following greeting address:"

[Begin Zhivkov recording] I have the pleasure to congratulate on behalf of the BCP Central Committee all of you and especially those of you who have directly participated in the struggle and consolidation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. It is difficult for me to describe to the veterans of the workers class those struggles; it is not necessary for them to study the history of the trade union movement, they are themselves the makers of that history. [end recording]

"Afterwards Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefly reviewed the trade union movement in our country and noted that the BCP was its founder and leader. There is no party document dealing with the present tasks, there is no document on the construction of a developed socialist society where the duties of the Bulgarian workers class and the tasks of the Bulgarian Trade Unions are not mentioned. The Bulgarian Trade Unions are a universally recognized social organization; their social basis has been consolidated and in their composition and tasks they reflect the unshakeable unity between workers and peasants.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov said in closing his address: [begin recording] [applause] I congratulate you on the Georgi Dimitrov Order; I congratulate you on your happy jubilee and I hope that you will always be as worthy of our glorious past as today. [applause] May you accomplish further great deeds in the construction of our socialist fatherland, for the honor of the Bulgarian workers class and for the honor of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.!" [end recording]

Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, read a report on the 75th anniversary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions movement previously called the General Workers' Trade Union.

"After having reviewed the glorious history of the long decades of struggle waged by the Bulgarian workers class, under our party's leadership for freedom and socialism, the speaker dwelt on the qualitatively new stage in the development of Bulgarian Trade Unions, after the historical April plenum. He dwelt on the role and place of our workers class in fulfilling the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the decisions of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the decisions of the national party conference. He stressed the following in that connection:"

[Begin Mishev recording] It is of particular importance to effectively use raw materials, other materials, fuel and power, as well as machines and equipment, to effectively use the available manpower and to introduce scientific research on a mass scale on a day to day basis. Only thus will we be able to implement the obligations assumed at the instruction of the BCP Central Committee in achieving [words indistinct] national income and to overfulfill the plans of 1979 and 1980, the obligations of successfully implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan along all indexes. [end recording]

"In closing his speech the chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council expressed the ardent gratitude of the trade unions for the great trust and high evaluation expressed by the party and assured the BCP Central Committee that the Bulgarian Trade Unions will selflessly work for the worthy celebration of the 35th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution and of the 1,300th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian state."

ZHIVKOV, OTHER LEADERS VISIT RAZGRAD

Agricultural Meeting

AU031402 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] First secretaries of okrug BCP committees, secretaries of okrug Bulgarian National Agrarian Union organizations, as well as managers of local agroindustrial complexes met in Razgrad today in order to become acquainted with the great experience of this okrug in the sector of grain production.

The party secretaries and other functionaries accompanying them visited the Isperikh town agrocomplex and were briefed on the special technical methods aimed at improving the soil and the grain growing conditions.

"After this, a meeting was held at the Razgrad okrug party committee headquarters, which was chaired by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, and was attended by Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, as well as by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union."

The guests were briefed on the achievements in grain cultivation obtained by the Razgrad Okrug farmers and on the special technological methods applied in this connection.

Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union spoke on the plan fulfillment in the agricultural sector since the introduction of the economic approach.

"Comrade Todor Bozhinov dwelt on certain problems stemming from the application of the economic mechanism in agriculture.

"Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech was heard with great interest. He expressed his high appreciation of the work of the okrug party organization and dealt with certain problems arising during the application of the economic approach in management. Comrade Zhivkov also spoke on the necessity of increasing the ratio of utilization of technical equipment, the soil and manpower through a decisive application of new methods of work."

ZHIVKOV SPEECH

AU032000 SOFIA BTA in English 1848 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA) The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today took part in the meeting for the exchange of experience in grain production, held in the town of Razgrad (Northeast Bulgaria).

Before economic, party and state officials from the whole country Mr. Zhivkov gave as an example the major successes achieved in agriculture and in the other branches of the economy in the county of Razgrad. Reviewing some fundamental problems of agriculture in the country, the first party and state leader pointed out that the present successes should not satisfy one and that a sharp rise in labour productivity was needed. Mr. Zhivkov declared that the problems linked with the two and three shift use of farm machinery, with obtaining two and three crops, with the marked reduction of the use of labour in obtaining low cost production and with the maximum utilization of Bulgarian virgin land, the mountainous areas, should be solved in full.

Further on he pointed out that it was imperative to apply technologies based on new principles and to solve in an all-round way all the problems connected with machinery, the land, soil and labour. Mr. Zhivkov laid down the task of making a maximum use of the achievements of modern science and of technological progress in agriculture.

BRIEFS

BOZHINOV RECEIVES MPRP OFFICIAL--On 5 August Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nyamyn Jagbaral, Politburo member and secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. The state and prospects of the relations between the two countries and parties as well as other issues of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 5 Aug 79 AU]

HELP FOR NICARAGUA--Sofia, August 3 (STA)--Today an aircraft took off from Sofia airport for the first time for Nicaragua. The "IL-76" plane carries some 30 tons of canned food, clothing and medicine--aid to a country which is now recovering from the prolonged and destructive struggle against the regime of dictator Somoza. On July 20 the Bulgarian Government recognized the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction and expressed its willingness for the establishment of diplomatic relations. The aid sent now is from the National Council of the Fatherland Front. The Fatherland Front, the social-political organization with the largest membership in this country, on June 30 in a declaration wlecomed the long heroic struggle of the people of Nicaragua and expressed its complete solidarity with the "Sandino" front. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU]

KUBADINSKI'S ACTIVITIES--On 2 August Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, took part in the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the All-People Committee on Turnovo's development, which took place in Turnovo and at which the further development of Turnovo's historic and tourist's cities was discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU]

DRAZHA VULCHEVA'S ACTIVITIES --On 1 August Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national education, took part in the opening session of the International Conference of Bulgarian Studies' Scholars which is taking place in Sofia [Sofia, Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Aug 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO ROMANIAN GASOLINE POLICY

Transit Arrangements via Yugoslavia

ID031718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 3 Aug 79 ID

[Text] The governmental Committee for Tourism has announced that our citizens who wish to spend a holiday in Bulgaria and who will be using their own motor vehicles from today can travel through Yugoslav territory. For this journey they need a valid Czechoslovak passport, but not a travel permit.

In these unusual conditions, the Czechoslovak State Bank and its branches, the Czechoslovak Trade Bank, the Zivnostenska Banka and other accredited currency exchange offices, travel offices and saving banks from Monday 6 August will sell, without the foreign currency allowance, dinars for the purchase of gasoline for one motor vehicle and pocket money for the journey there and back.

At the border crossing points of Komarno, Rusovce and Hranicna-u-hurnadu, Yugoslav dinars for transit will be sold from today until Sunday 5 August.

Concerning the possibilities of transit through Romania, our public will be informed in the course of next week.

Thanks to Hungary, Bulgaria

ID031827 Prague CTK in English 1804 GMT 3 Aug 79 ID

[Text] Prague--Czechoslavak First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaroslav Knizka Friday received the ambassadors of Hungary and Bulgaria, Miklos Barity and Khristo Shanov, on separate occasions and expressed to them thanks for the assistance given to Czechoslovak citizens in the situation following Romania's unilateral steps.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES NEW AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU031710 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report in the column: "International Contacts"]

[Text] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek has sent a congratulatory telegram to Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on his appointment to the office.

RUDE PRAVO EDITOR NOTES PROGRESS IN COAL EXTRACTION

AU041535 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Ivan Soukup, RUDE PRAVO editor: "Every Day Is Important"]

[Excerpt] Extraction results achieved at the end of June and in July significantly contributed to the endeavor of the coal industry to balance the shortfall from the beginning of the year by the time of the "Miners and Power Engineering Workers Day." As of Sunday [29 July] the shortfall amounts to some 72,700 tons. In the North Bohemia brown coal basin the shortfall is 66,686 tons and in the coal and lignite mines in Prievidza 94,257 tons, while the remaining basins are 88,200 tons over and above the plan.

In spite of the remarkable improvement, which occurred--above all in the Podkrusnohori [North Bohemia] basin--we have to bear in mind that the coal reserves prepared for mining are rapidly declining. This year's shortfall of more than 5 million cubic meters of unremoved overburden in the strip mines of the North Bohemia brown coal basin is an important warning for the coming period. Together with the engineering branches we have succeeded in partially increasing the utilization of the technological extraction complexes in terms of time and capacity, but one still cannot speak about a breakthrough, which is necessary in our largest basin. Even the fulfillment of this year's planned coal extraction must not result in complacency, as long as the shortfall in the removal of the overburden is not reduced. The failure to prepare the access to coal could--next year and in the future--threaten our fuel-power balance to a greater degree than has ever happened in the past.

BRIEFS

JULY MINING RESULTS--In July miners in the North Bohemia brown coal basin overfulfilled their monthly plan by 95,157 tons, thereby further reducing the extraction shortfall from the beginning of the year. Miners of the Kladno Basin have fulfilled the state plan 100.6 percent so far, by delivering 13,000 tons of coal over and above the plan. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 2 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

STORM DAMAGE TO CROPS--The storm on the night of 29-30 July caused damage to the crops in North Bohemia. In the Usti Nad Labem state farm hail damaged 1,200 hectares of cereals; in Luny District some 850 hectares of cereals, 370 hectares of broad beans and 350 hectares of corn were damaged; in Decin District the damage is estimated at Kcs 0.5 million. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 31 Jul 79 p 1 AU]

RADIOACTIVITY CONTROL INSTRUMENT--A lightweight portable radiometric apparatus designated for radioactivity control, called NRG 302 power-input dosimeter, has been developed and manufactured as a prototype by the staff of the Research Institute for Nuclear Technology Apparatuses in Premysleni. The apparatus is suitable for research and development laboratories in the sphere of biology, biochemistry and water economy and health services, but it can also be used for measurements outdoors, for example in the surroundings of nuclear power stations. The production of the new measuring instrument has already started in the Tesla Vrable national enterprise. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

CHARGED PARTICLE ACCELERATOR--On Wednesday [1 August] the period of test operations of the U-120-M isochrone cyclotron ended in the Institute for Nuclear Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. This largest Czechoslovak accelerator of charged particles was produced in the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubno. It will now serve in permanent operation primarily in the research on atomic nuclei, the production of radioactive isotopes for medical and industrial purposes and research in other scientific and technical fields. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

NEW CUSTOMS OFFICE--A new branch of the Usti Nad Labem customs office was opened near the Czechoslovak State Automobile Transport [CSAD] reloading station in Dubi in Teplice District. The main task of the new branch will be to check out the export deliveries of industrial plants in that part of Teplice District and, above all, check the goods imported by CSAD trucks via the Cinovec border crossing. [Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE CONNECTION--The automatic telephone connection between the towns of Plzen and Domazlice in West Bohemia was put into operation on 1 August, 4 months ahead of schedule. Telephone subscribers in Plzen will dial the code 7349, in Domazlice the code 0. [Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Aug 79 p 3 AU]

FURTHER REACTION TO NEW ROMANIAN FUEL REGULATIONS

Protest Against Regulations

LD031732 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On behalf of the GDR Government Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister of the GDR, protested today to Romanian Charge d'Affaires Constantin Georgescu over the Romanian decree relating to the sale of fuel to tourists from the GDR who are traveling by car to or through Romania. These measures represent a serious violation of existing interstate agreements, he said.

State Secretary Krolikowski voiced the GDR Government's expectation that these measures, which represent a drastic impediment to tourist traffic between the GDR and Romania and to transit traffic to other countries, will be rescinded.

Petrol Temporarily Available

LD031200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1101 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--It has been learned from Bucharest that tourists currently in Romania with their car or who are about to start their return journey home through Romania in their car can receive petrol for Romanian national currency up to 10 August. This will enable GDR tourists to receive petrol for their return journey from Romania or through Romania.

Until further notice people should not travel to or through Romania by car. It is recommended that they travel by air or by train.

Thanks to the circumspect measures of the Hungarian and Bulgarian authorities, tourists from other socialist countries have in the past few days received as much help as possible.

MEETING OF SOELLE WITH USSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER NOTED

LD032015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1658 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet and GDR foreign trade ministers, Nikolay Patolichev and Horst Soelle, met for talks in Moscow on Friday. In the course of the discussions questions relating to the further development of economic and trade relations between the two states were discussed.

COMMENTARY QUESTIONS FRG'S 'GROSS INTERFERENCE'

LD040612 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A spokesman for the GDR Foreign Ministry yesterday strongly rejected the latest statement by the Bonn government spokesman, Boelling, on the Third Criminal Law Amendment act passed by the People's Chamber on 28 June this year to perfect the domestic legal system, as gross interference in the GDR's internal affairs. Here is a commentary on this:

The GDR is a socialist state, the FRG a capitalist state. True, the GDR and FRG have a common border but the two belong, as is well known, to two fundamentally different camps. In spite of many differences the GDR does not have the slightest intention of interfering in the FRG's internal affairs. The opposite is not the case. (?And this is not the first time that) the FRG forces have interfered in our internal affairs. In this case, which concerns our legal system, our republic's official circles are all the more amazed that it should be a government under whose protection and responsibility the practice of snooping and job denial has been raised to the level of state policy and where, under the cloak of the struggle against terrorism, civil liberties have already to a considerable extent been [word indistinct] eradicated, which considers it appropriate to raise questions falling exclusively within our competence.

If that isn't enough, the FRG has also extended its practice of snooping to GDR citizens. [words indistinct] against citizens of our country traveling to the FRG [words indistinct] and in accordance with official instructions and questionnaires which have in the meantime also been [words indistinct] in the FRG, right up to military installations of our National People's Army and the Soviet troops.

And apart from this attempts are repeatedly made to blackmail GDR citizens into industrial espionage. Nor are their own citizens who travel to the GDR on visits more and more often treated any differently. They are, as can be clearly proved, pressured by the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and the Federal Intelligence Service into gathering military and other secret information from us and delivering it to the FRG espionage and snooping centers.

Now Bonn again and again complains about alleged difficulties [word indistinct] contacts. But does the FRG capital believe that the [word indistinct] practices carried out on us could be conducive to promoting contacts? Any person with commonsense is bound to say to himself that such Bonn practices can lead to serious strains on relations between the GDR and the FRG and thus to disruptions in contacts between the citizens of the two states.

This is by no means the first time that we have said that the GDR is in favor of sensible relations and fruitful cooperation with the FRG. This has been common knowledge for a long time. Also known are the obligations which the FRG entered into when it signed the Helsinki Final Act and the basic treaty. [words indistinct] the competent authorities in the FRG will in future adhere to these obligations will--and they can be very sure of this on the Rhine--be closely followed in Berlin.

U.S. SCORED FOR PICKING UP VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

DW031435 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1107 GMT 3 Aug 79 DW

[Alfons Gallus commentary]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic Vietnam condemned in a statement the actions of the U.S. 7th Fleet off the Vietnamese coast aimed at the so-called saving of Vietnamese refugees. The statement stresses the provocative character of the enterprise which seriously impedes the agreements of the Geneva refugee conference. Alfons Gallus comments:

The calculation of the initiators of this enterprise is working in part. Those who make money by allegedly saving the refugees from distress at sea--which in the meantime has become a most profitable business--now feel firmly protected by the help of the United States.

This was the best that could happen to them, particularly since the presence of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the South China Sea will really heat up this boom. This will certainly encourage everybody on the continent who, for obvious reasons, wants to turn his back on his country and as quickly as possible. This effect was firmly calculated when the naval unit was dispatched to that area.

It seems obvious that the accompanying concert of Western mass media has been throughly prepared; you can see this every day. Everything works smoothly. The anti-Vietnamese agitation campaign is in full swing. Reports have been made up in such a way that they would melt a heart of stone. Naturally, all the misery is the fault of the communists. One avoids most carefully mentioning who these people usually are who risk their necks to go to the praised West to live. Nothing is mentioned about the many former CIA agents among them who committed in part most grave crimes involving their compatriots at a time when the United States was about to bomb Vietnam back into the Stone Age. Nothing is said about the unscrupulous money makers who made enormous profits from the misery of their people, nothing about the fact that they have reason enough to leave the country to which they honestly should be committed to make restitution payments. They act just as the former aggressors who promised restitution and who now want to back out of this commitment.

It is almost superfluous to point out that Bonn is busily joining this line. It was learned yesterday that Mr Wischnewski, minister of state in the chancellor's office, stated again that the Federal Government, as before, strictly rejects giving development aid to communist Vietnam.

Here is some background material for the propaganda campaign against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The charter bridge [as heard] against the actions of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the South China Sea unmasks the provocative character of this enterprise that does not merely jeopardize the agreements of the Geneva conference, it could even create a tense situation in this area.

PLO CHAIRMAN 'ARAFAT THANKS GDR FOR AID

LD031707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, has thanked the GDR for its active support and help for the Palestinian people. In a message to the GDR Solidarity Committee on the occasion of the handing over of a solidarity consignment, 'Arafat underlined the great political significance of the GDR's solidarity with the Palestinian people. He expressed the conviction that thanks to the efforts of all progressive forces in the world the plot of the imperialists and their allies against the Arab people of Palestine is doomed to failure.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS CHURCH DIGNITARIES MEETING

AU032101 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Aug 79 p 8 AU

[ADN report: "Church Dignitaries and Theologians Meet: A Balance Sheet on Cooperation in the 30 Years of Development in the GDR"]

[Summary] "Church dignitaries and theologians from the Cottbus and Halle Bezirke and from Berlin met on Wednesday [1 August] in the capital to draw up a balance sheet of the many years of their cooperation in building the GDR and preserving peace inthe past 3 decades and to prepare for the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The invitations to this festive meeting were issued by Hans Seigewasser, GDR state secretary for church affairs, and the National Council of the GDR's National Front. Also attending were members of the Presidium of the National Council, Gerhard Opitz and Guenther Grewe, head of the work group for Christian circles at the National Council.

"Hans Seigewasser recalled the close contacts between representatives of the church and the GDR Government which climaxed in the meeting between Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and the executive of the conference of the evangelical churches of the GDR on 6 March 1978. In that context he expressed appreciation for the pioneering feats of those present regardless whether they were costrugglers of the first hour or joined us later; the great trailblazing talks would have been impossible without their initiative, their confidence and their belief in serving a just cause."

Numerous participants described how they are cooperating in the fashioning of their state. Guenther Hanff, member of the synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches from Koethen congregation, Parson Walter Lange of Bleddin and Pastor Helmut Orphal of St Mary's Church in Berlin "explained how their conviction that peace and socialism form a unity was gaining strength."

Pastor Horst Branig from Leuthen, Cottbus Bezirk, described how in his quest for peace he made friends with many Marxists.

"Dr Elisabeth Adler, head of the Evangelical Academy in Berlin described very vividly how she helped in nonsocialist countries at congresses and conferences to convey a realistic picture of the GDR. Study counselor Johanna Zacher-Petit of the French-Reformed congregation expressed their satisfaction that State Secretary Seigewasser termed the Christian citizens companions on the road."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ECUADOR--Admiral Alfredo Poveda Burbano, president of the Supreme Government Council of the Republic of Ecuador, received on Monday [30 July] Karl Kormes, GDR ambassador to the Republic of Ecuador, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

EXEQUATUR FOR POLISH DIPLOMAT--Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, has granted the Exequatur to Consul General Antoni Przygonski, newly appointed head of the Consulate General of the Polish People's Republic in Rostock. The consular precinct of the consulate general comprises the Rostock, Schwerin and Neubrandenburg Bezirke. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

MIXED COMMISSION WITH LIBYA--At the weekend the GDR and Libya formed a joint commission for economic and industrial cooperation on a bilateral and multilateral basis in Tripoli. During his visit to the Socialist Libyan Arab People's Jamahriyah Roland Schuhmann, deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the delegation, was received by Dr Amr Ahmad al-Maqsi, secretary (minister) of light industry, by Abu Bakr 'Ali ash-Sharif, secretary of economy, and by 'Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk, secretary of petroleum. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Jul 79 p 2 AU]

GRAIN HARVESTING PROGRESS--On Tuesday [31 July] grain had been harvested on some 500,000 hectares in the republic. Whereas the cooperative farmers and workers are collecting winter barley on the last few areas under that crop in the extreme north and the hill country, the collectives are harvesting bread grain in the flat inland areas. [Text] [East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 1 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

RAPE HARVEST--The collecting of winter rape, the most important oil crop, began in the north of the republic. Some three quarters of the area under the crop in the GDR are concentrated in Neubrandenburg, Schwerin and Rostock Bezirke because of the mild and humid climate, and more than 82,000 hectares have been planted with rape there. [Text] [East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 2 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

JANOS KADAR BEGINS ANNUAL VACATION 2 AUGUST

AU031035 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Aug 79 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "Janos Kadar Has Begun His Vacation"]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has begun his regular annual vacation.

KADAR HOLDS TALKS WITH NETHERLANDS CP OFFICIAL

LD052353 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Hank Hoekstra, chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, is spending his holidays in Hungary. He answered questions. [begin recording]

[Unidentified reporter--in English fading into Hungarian translation] As far as I know this is your first visit to Hungary. What are your impressions and what were the results of your official negotiations with the Hungarian leaders?

[Hoekstra--in English fading into Hungarian translation] It is true that this is my first visit to Hungary but this is not the first time that I have acquainted myself with your homeland. Many of my friends and comrades have been here. They had a lot of stories about Hungary, so I had the opportunity to be informed about many things in detail. That is why my presence here does not constitute my first acquaintance.

I would like to emphasize that my first impressions here are extremely favourable. I traveled widely in the country, spoke to many people and my final conclusion of these very open discussions is that I am in a country which is developing dynamically and that this country, despite the difficulties it may have from time to time, endeavors to resolutely continue this development. Hungary creates the impression of a country continuing a convincing and balanced policy, and I think I have met people whose aim is progress and not regress.

At the official negotiations with the leaders of the country I got especially favorable impressions, first of all at the exchange of views with Comrade Janos Kadar. These discussions were very open and comradely. I believe I can say that in the exchange of views on topics of the international situation, on the question of war and peace, the struggle against rearmament and especially nuclear armament, our opinions were not only unanimous in many instances, but that both parties expressed that we were also ready to act in unison for joint objectives, if necessary. [end recording]

GASPAR RECEIVES EUROPEAN TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

LD032113 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Trade Union Council, received Mathias Hinterscheid, general secretary of the European Trade Union Confederation, who arrived in Budapest today. At the meeting they exchanged views on the social role of Hungarian trade unions as well as on the joint strivings and tasks of the European trade unions.

COMMENTATOR QUESTIONS EXTENT OF DEMOCRACY IN KHOMEYNI'S IRAN

LD031000 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Ivan Bedoe comments on today's elections in Iran: It seems we will now find out how Islamic and how democratic the republic promised by Khomeyni is going to be.

One can already perceive two faults regarding its democratic character. Instead of a constitutional assembly, there will be a narrowly based so-called assembly of experts and not even this will have been elected in a particularly democratic manner. The request made by many--that the elections should be postponed till more favorable conditions have been created for them--has not been complied with. At present, for example, the voters are supposed to write the name of their candidates on the voting slips themselves; yet even in the capital half of the population can neither read nor write.

The opposition to these elections is remarkably wide. It includes, besides the largest and the smaller political parties, the second most important ayatollah, Shari'at-Madari, as well as the president of the national oil company and the governor of the central bank. All these forces will boycott today's elections. However, this will actually help Khomeyni; his men will be elected and his ideas will be reflected in the constitution which is destined to determine the system that will develop in Iran.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FUEL SITUATION AT ROMANIAN BORDER

Paper on Traffic Congestion

AU031425 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Circumspect Measures by the Hungarian Authorities; Summer Border Traffic; Kilometer-Long Line at the Romanian Border"]

[Excerpt] Several travelers coming from Romania have said that they had been in a difficult position because of a lack of gasoline and that there were long lines at the gasoline stations in the large cities. Every car is checked at the Romanian border point and only cars with less than 10 liters of fuel in their tanks are permitted to cross into Hungary.

By 1500 on Wednesday [1 August], no lorries were coming to Hungary by the Artand highway crossing point. Romanian border guards closed the border point at 2200 on Tuesday and they permitted it to be crossed only at 0900 on Wednesday. By then, a line of vehicles 3.5-4.0 kilometers long was waiting on the highway. Only those able to show at least $10 or its equivalent in convertible currency were permitted to cross the border. For this money, fuel coupons must be bought at the border. Border guards said that those who run out of gasoline cannot even buy enough to enable them to return to the border for lei.

Wednesday afternoon, several hundred drivers decided near the crossing point to spend the night there, because they hoped that the measures would be changed. Many Bulgarian drivers cannot go home and Czechoslovak, Polish and GDR tourists cannot continue their journey for a lack of convertible currency. Several hundred drivers turned back when they found that, lacking $10, not even those were permitted to cross who only wanted to go to a community along the border and could have returned to Hungary without having to fill up.

Delegation to Bucharest

LD051128 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian delegation has left for Bucharest to take part in talks between representatives of the two countries on Romanian measures concerning the purchase of gasoline. The delegation is headed by Karoly Molnar, deputy minister of internal trade.

Interview With Foreign Affairs Official

LD042008 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] There is hardly an adult in Hungary who does not know about the measures introduced in Romania on 1 August. This morning Ivan Bedoe visited Pal Gresznarik, head of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, to ask for more information.

[Begin recording] [Gresznarik] These measures came quite unexpectedly. They are unilateral measures with which we do not agree. Naturally, they seriously affect tourism both to Romania and to Bulgaria, going via Romania. We made immediate representations to the relevant Romanian authorities, asking for the step to be reversed, so that fuel should be available for lei in Romania. These measures are contrary to the highest level Hungarian-Romanian agreements and, beyond these, to bilateral agreements concerned with tourism between the two countries. We also asked for a solution to the problems of our motorist tourists who had found themselves in difficulties because of these measures. On the basis of our request, the Romanian authorities told us Thursday afternoon that Hungarian motorists would be able to buy fuel for lei until 10 August. We hope that the Romanian garages will provide our citizens with sufficient fuel for their return trips.

[Bedoe] What is the situation regarding those in Bulgaria?

[Gresznarik] All those who originally intended to return from Bulgaria via Romania can be supplied with the necessary amount of dinars by our Sofia embassy. Those whose passports are not valid for Yugoslavia can have the validity of their passports extended at our Sofia embassy, which can do this immediately. This fact has been published in Bulgaria. There is no need for people to interrupt their vacation; let them stay in Bulgaria for as long as they originally intended and on their way home they can call in at our Sofia embassy where they will receive immediate help.

[Bedoe] And what about those who are about to leave for Bulgaria?

[Gresznarik] Our advice is that they should go via Yugoslavia.

[Bedoe] What can we expect after the 10 August deadline?

[Gresznarik] We are in touch with the relevant Romanian authorities concerning a general solution to the problem. In our view--and also in the opinion of the other socialist countries affected by these measures--the only possible solution is for Romania to withdraw the measure regarding the socialist countries. [end recording]

RESTRICTIONS ON HEATING, LIGHTING OF PUBLIC PLACES REPORTED

LD031204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Electric heating and the lighting of public places is being restricted in our country. The minister of heavy industry has issued a decree to this effect. In future electricity must not be used for heating except where there is no other economic solution. Existing electric installations must be exchanged for other types where this can be accomplished without excessive labor. Permits for new heating installations operating with electricity must be requested from the state energetics and energy safety technical inspectorate. Installations using more than 1.5 kilowatts of energy must not be used at peak periods. There is to be a survey of storage heaters and large-capacity electric installations; the owners of such installations must report them within 15 days. The new decree also restricts street lighting, the lighting of shop windows and electric advertising signs at certain times, taking cognizance of the requirements of public safety and traffic safety.

GRAIN HARVEST NEARING COMPLETION

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 22 Jul 79 pp 1, 7 WA

[Excerpts] On 19 July Szolnok County finished cutting wheat on over 100,000 hectares thereby becoming the first county to finish its harvesting. Recent reports reveal that it has also sown aftercrops on over 600,000 hectares thus finishing this work as well. The well-soaked sugar beet and corn fields hold promise of a good crop.

Fejer County will probably complete its wheat harvest by 22 July since only about 800 hectares--a day's work--remain. Test milling shows that the quality of the wheat is not bad; it bakes into good bread, but average yields are lower than expected because of unfavorable weather. Csongrad County has harvested 91 percent of the wheat, 71 percent of the rye, 90 percent of spring barley and 30 percent of the oats. If the weather permits, harvesting will be completed next week.

Between 7,000-8,000 hectares remain to be harvested in Tolna County. The county has ample combines to complete this work in good time. Half the wheat was still standing in Vas County at the end of the week. Problems were caused not only by extremely changeable weather but by a chronic lack of certain machine parts. Farms efforts to obtain components and small but major parts for combines from the GDR and for IFA trucks have been vain. This is all the more surprising because no lack of parts is reported from other parts of the country.

Heavy rains have played havoc with soil consistency in the extreme western counties. In some regions, equipment cannot go into the fields. Even where harvesting has been possible, a moisture content of 20 percent in the wheat has been measured in many places.

Gyor-Sorpron County has harvested half of 92,000 hectares of grain as of 21 July. Cutting of winter barley has been completed as has cutting of 60 percent of the wheat. Heavy weeds are impeding the cutting of spring barley.

Half the farms of Baranya County have finished harvesting. No winter barley is still standing, and two thirds of the spring barley has been stored. There have been mechanical breakdowns in the county, too, broken machine parts could not be welded for lack of gas. The county has finished sowing the area planned for aftercrops. These consist chiefly of silo corn, sunflower and oil-yielding radish. Because excessive rains have caused an unusual growth of weeds among the row crops, these must be weeded by hand wherever possible. Both office workers and livestock tenders are being set to this work. Sunflower and silo corn are thriving; aftercrops are sprouting well.

PAP REPORTS GIEREK MEETING WITH BREZHNEV IN CRIMEA

LD041820 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug, PAP--A meeting between general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, and the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Edward Gierek, now on vacations in the Soviet Union, was held today in the Crimea.

During the friendly talk Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek exchanged information on the problems dealt with at present by communists and all working people in the Soviet Union and in Poland and on the plans for the near future.

Much attention was devoted to the prospects of the Soviet-Polish cooperation. It was stated with satisfaction that cooperation in machine building, energy, metallurgical and coal industries and in many other branches kept developing. Striving to further deepen economic integration both as regards bilateral relations and within long-term directional programmes approved by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was expressed during the talk. Both leaders underlined the decisive role of live and constantly developing relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Polish United Workers Party for the strengthening of brotherly friendship between the Polish and Soviet nations.

Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek are of the opinion that the most urgent international task is to start actual disarmament and to fully eliminate the threat of a world war. The special significance of the SALT II treaty amounts to the fact that it broadens the possibilities on this road.

The participants in the talk are convinced that the improvement of relations between many European countries that took place after the Helsinki conference creates favourable conditions for new, jointly taken actions aimed at detente and development of cooperation.

Such is the stand represented by Poland and the Soviet Union in the question of convening a conference on the diminishing of military confrontation in Europe and on the forthcoming Madrid meeting.

At the same time the participants expressed their concern over the fact that plans to equip military arsenals with new more destructive weapon systems such as the neutron bomb are propounded in many NATO states. The implementation of such plans would be in contradiction with the fundamental interests of the European and other nations.

The talk between Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek was conducted in a cordial, friendly atmosphere and showed full unanimity on questions discussed. The talk was also attended by: member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Konstantin Chernenko and the advisor of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Anatoliy Blatov.

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTS ON WARSAW UPRISING DEMONSTRATION

LD031125 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[John Miller report: "4,000 Poles Defy Communists With Warsaw Rally"]

[Text] Dissident Poles have shaken the communist government with a demonstration at which anti-Soviet comments were made.

Reports reaching London yesterday said that the demonstration, marking the anniversary of the abortive 1944 Warsaw uprising against the Nazis, took place late on Tuesday night at the tomb of the soldier in central Warsaw.

Some 4,000 Poles marched from St John's Cathedral to the tomb in Victory Square where the pope addressed a huge crowd in June.

The reports said that the crowd was addressed by a dissident leader, Wojciech Ziembicki, who called on Poles to "pursue their struggle for independence and sovereignty."

In a reference to the pro-Soviet Polish leaders installed at the end of the war, he said that "some years ago some dirty hands" had removed a plaque commemorating Polish soldiers killed in the 1920 Polish-Soviet war. The crowd applauded the remark. Since the communist regime came to power the war has been almost completely stricken from Polish history books.

The anniversary of the Warsaw uprising is also rarely celebrated in Poland because it is feared it will lead to anti-Soviet sentiment.

Stalin decided the uprising by the Polish partisans was premature and Soviet troops, weakened in any case by their long advance, remained on the opposite bank of the Vistula while the Germans destroyed Warsaw.

Police made no effort to interfere with the demonstration but the authorities are known to be nervous after the frank admission that the Polish economy is in serious trouble.

Figures released last week showed almost no growth because of the bitter winter, and this year's grain harvest is expected to be lower than last year's.

Some observers expect the government will be forced before long to raise prices of staple foods and consumer goods, even if it leads to discontent.

REPORTAGE ON U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISIT

4 August Activities

LD041903 Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Aug, PAP--A delegation of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, headed by John Brademas, organizational director of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, came on a visit to Poland today at the invitation of the Presidium of the Sejm (Polish parliament).

On the same day, the delegation was received by Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa who acquainted the guests with questions of Poland's economic and social development and with main lines of Poland's foreign policy.

Present was the U.S. ambassador to Poland, William E. Schaufele.

Then, the U.S. delegation met with a group of Sejm deputies members of the Foreign Affairs Committee at the Sejm's building. The group was headed by the committee's vice-chairman, Deputy Witold Lipski. Both sides discussed questions connected with the development of Polish-U.S. relations in various spheres and some problems of the current international situation.

In the afternoon, the U.S. delegation went to Krakow.

Tour of Death Camp, Jasna Gora

LD052220 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Aug, PAP--A delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives, led by Democratic majority whip John Brademas, arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Polish Sejm (parliament).

They were received by the Sejm's marshal, Stanislaw Gucwa who spoke to them about issues of Poland's socio-economic development and main directions of her foreign policy.

Next, the delegation had a meeting with a group of Sejm's Foreign Affairs Committee members during which questions of the development of Polish-U.S. relations in various domains and some current issues of international situation were discussed.

Today, the delegation visited the site of the former Nazi concentration camp in Oswiecim-Brzezinka (Auschwitz-Birkenau). After seeing the film about the liberation of the camp by Soviet troops, they visited block four, and were particularly shocked by an exposition showing crimes committed on children. The delegation also saw an exposition on mass extermination of the Jewish nation and then visited the death block. On the behalf of the delegation, Mr Brademas laid flowers at the Wall of Death to pay tribute to the murdered. The U.S. congressmen signed up their names in the memory book.

In Brzezinka, they laid flowers at the monument to the victims of fascism.

Then the congressmen went to Czestochowa, where they visited the Paulite monastery on Mount Jasna Gora. They saw the library with precious old manuscripts and got acquainted with the almost 600 years old history of the Jasna Gora Monastery. The congressmen's interest was aroused by a rich treasury of Jasna Gora which can be visited as a constant museum exposition. It features valuable exhibitions for both sacral and secular use, richly embroidered materials and a collection of military accessories. The most precious exhibits are connected with the most important events of the Polish history. The congressmen visited also the Virgin Mary sanctuary. This oldest part of the monastery, which houses the picture of the Czestochowa Virgin Mary, is an object of the centuries-long worship.

WARSAW DAILY HAILS U.S. ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES ON HOLOCAUST

AU031705 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Commentary signed "AP": "Remembering the Holocaust"]

[Text] For us Poles it seems improbably, not incredible, that the Western societies know so little about the times of contempt--of the Hiterite crimes committed in occupied Europe. That those societies are so ignorant of those crimes is attested to most irrefutably by the reactions to the U.S. TV film "The Holocaust." Even that fragmentary and not always truthful film has created a genuine shock in the Western countries.

The purpose of the activities of the U.S. Presidential Advisory Committee for Remembrance of the Holocaust is to make the world--the Western world--realize what fascism was and what it led to. A delegation of that committee, numbering some dozens of persons, is now visiting Poland. The visit's program includes among other things talks with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Veterans Office, the Ministry of Justice and the Main Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland and meetings with members of the committee for honoring the 100th anniversary of the birth of Janusz Korczak [Jewish protector of children during war] and with Polish scientists and writers.

During the talks and meetings the problem of prosecuting the Hitlerite criminals and of the statutes of limitations concerning war crimes and crimes against humanity was raised many times. Among other things, Prof Dr Jerzy Bafia, chairman of the Main Commission, extended thanks to the politicians, representatives of state institutions and social organizations, the resistance movement associations and the former inmates of Hitlerism, in the United States and other countries, who had backed the Main Commission's appeal to fight against the statutes of limitations concerning Hitlerite crimes.

The visit to Poland has enabled the delegation of the U.S. presidential advisory committee to inspect the sites of the former holocaust camps and other places sanctified by the memory of the murdered victims and to study unique war documents and photographs; in a word, to expand its knowledge of that period of history, a period that, in the name of peace, must never be forgotten.

The U.S. delegation's visit in Poland may also help clarify the difficult and complicated problems concerning Hitlerite genocide and remove the erroneous notions that have been accumulated in that connection in the West. It may help to make people extensively understand the fact that the tragic community of the fates of the Poles and the Jews, whom Hitlerism had earmarked for total annihilation, was one of the most dramatic features of World War II.

The visit of the advisory committee's delegation has coincided with the eve of the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite aggression against Poland, one of the first victims of fascism. That is why the words spoken by the chairman of the committee, Prof Elie Weisel, are all the more significant: He said, among other things, that we are now the last generation that has the duty to transmit to the coming generations a living memory about the times of contempt--a memory we must have so those times will never come back.

BABIUCH HOLDS TALKS WITH BCP POLITBURO MEMBER

AU031650 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--On 1 August Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with Grisha Filipovich, BCP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who is staying in Poland.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides informed each other of the current activities of the PZPR and the BCP and discussed problems of further deepening and expanding cooperation between the two fraternal parties and peoples.

Georgi Georgiyev, charge d'affairs ad interim of Bulgaria, was present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN TU DELEGATION--A delegation of the Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, which has visited Poland [no dates given], was received by Wladyslaw Kruczek chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, to discuss current problems of the trade union movements in the two countries, to exchange views on the situation in the international trade union movement and to coordinate further cooperation between the Polish and Belgian trade union centers. The delegation also toured production plants in Warsaw and Gdansk and had talks with officials responsible for education, social and religious affairs. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 79 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV AWARD TO CEAUSESCU

Order of Lenin Award Ceremony

AU030940 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text] On Wednesday, 1 August, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was awarded the Order of "Lenin" by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. This order was conferred by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on Ceausescu's 60th birthday as a token of his contribution to developing friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The ceremony at which this high distinction was awarded was attended for the Romanian side by Comrades Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Mitea, counselor to the RCP secretary general; and for the Soviet side by Comrades A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and A.I. Blatov, counselor to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On this occasion, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu made short speeches.

Ceausescu Speech

AU030943 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text of speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at 1 August ceremony at which Brezhnev awarded him the Order of "Lenin"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, comrades, I would like to express thanks for the high distinction, the Order of "Lenin," awarded to me by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which you have handed me today.

I view this as proof of the good relations of friendship between the RCP and the CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union and as an expression of the feelings of esteem and appreciation for each other mutually harbored by the peoples of our countries. At the same time, I view this as an appreciation of my contribution to the development of these relations, to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Romanian communists and the Soviet communists, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples.

Our party and people greatly value Romanian-Soviet relations. We want these relations to continue to develop at all levels, in the interest of socialist and communist construction in our countries and that of the general cause of socialism, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

Once again I want to express warm thanks for this distinction and for the congratulations you have extended on this occasion, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Congratulations From Party Organizations

AU032019 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] In cables addressed to the RCP secretary general and president of the republic, our country's working people are expressing full satisfaction with and patriotic pride over the Lenin Order awarded to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Such congratulatory cables were sent by various county, municipal and town RCP committees, peoples, councils, big industrial, construction and transportation units, research and design units, state agricultural enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, other economic units, educational institutes and other collectives of working people throughout the country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANDREI VISIT TO FRANCE

Meeting With Senate Chairman

AU041600 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 4 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is on an official visit in France, was received by Alain Poher, chairman of the French Senate.

Recalling with pleasure his visits some years ago to Romania and his being received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the chairman of the French Senate asked the Romanian minister to extend warm greetings of friendship and wished for good health and happiness to the head of the Romanian state as well as wished for great successes to the Romanian people in the fatherland's flourishing and wishes for prosperity and progress.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the upward trend of Romanian-French relations at a political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural-artistic level and in other fields and the joint desire to explore and capitalize on the existing broad opportunities to further develop those relations in the interests of the two countries.

The two sides also exchanged views on major problems of the present-day world and stressed with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation between the two countries at an international level in promoting the ideals of peace, detente and disarmament and fruitful cooperation among states.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Giscard d'Estaing

AU031723 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is paying an official visit to France, was received today by President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing. During the meeting, which occasioned an exchange of greetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the sides expressed satisfaction with the evolution of traditional Romanian-French relations, which have recorded a broad and fruitful development in recent years. The sides also expressed the common desire to give new impetus to the cooperation between Romania and France in the political, economic, scientific-technical, educational, cultural, artistic and other fields, on the basis of decisions adopted during the Romanian-French summit last May in Bucharest.

The sides also pointed out the desire to identify and turn to good account new opportunities for increasing the volume of trade exchanges and to intensify and diversify cooperation in important branches of industry, scientific research and technological development.

During the meeting the sides also discussed important issues of international life.

French Media Reportage

For French media reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei for a 2-day official visit to France, see the 3 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON BURUNDI MINING MINISTER VISIT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU031719 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Today, at Neptun resort, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Gaspard Emery Karenzo, minister of geology and mines of the Republic of Burundi, who is visiting our country. Comrade Vasile Patilinet, minister of petroleum, mines and geology, attended the meeting.

On the occasion, the guest expressed full gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the meeting and extended to him warm greetings and wishes for health and happiness as well as wishes for the Romanian people's prosperity, on behalf of Lt Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend warm greetings to the Burundi president as well as wishes for prosperity, peace and happiness to the friendly Burundi people.

During the meeting, the sides pointed to the good relations continuously developing between Romania and Burundi, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of progress, independence and development of all nations. In that respect they stressed the particular importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Burundi last April, a visit which marked a very important point in continuously developing all-round relations between the two countries. The sides expressed the common desire to expand trade relations and to develop economic and scientific-technological cooperation, particularly in mining and geology, in the spirit of the Romanian-Burundi treaty for friendship and cooperation and of the other documents signed during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Burundi.

The two sides also discussed certain topical international issues and emphasized the need to promote a new policy of peace and broad cooperation among all people and to resolve the problems of the energy crisis, the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order in the interest of peoples, something which can insure the independent development and faster progress of all nations, particularly of those lagging behind. The sides stressed the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of African states in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid and for consolidating national independence and concentrating all efforts, at national and regional level, along the road of independent socioeconomic development.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks With Trofin, Patilinet

AU032015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/8/1979--On August 3, Gaspard Emery Karenzo, minister of natural resources and mining of the Republic of Burundi, had talks in Bucharest with Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, and with Vasile Patilinet, minister of mining, oil and geology. Aspects of the economic collaboration between Romania and Burundi, especially in geology and mining, were examined on the occasion.

TITO 27 JULY TOAST TO SEYCHELLES' RENE ON BRIONI

AU030956 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 79 p 5 AU

[TANJUG text of President Tito toast proposed at luncheon for President France Albert Rene of the Seychelles Republic at Brioni on 27 July]

[Text] It is with great satisfaction that I express my cordial welcome to you. We are very pleased that we have among us the president of a friendly country which has been enjoying the fruits of its independence for only a short time.

Support for the Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Africa

Although you have been only a short time in our country, I am convinced that you have been able to see how much sympathy our people entertain for your presistent struggle to achieve and to preserve independence, to which we have offered support and assistance from the very beginning. This struggle, which merged with the struggle of the African peoples against the remnants of colonialism and foreign influences, brought deserved tribute to your country. It is also an encouragement, for it shows what a small people can achieve if they are united and persistent in their striving. The prestige of a people and a country does not depend on their size, but primarily on their ability to realize their basic national interests and to contribute to their own and general progress.

We follow with great understanding your efforts for your own development, convinced of the necessity for your country to obtain wider support on this road. Therefore we attach importance to the future cooperation which we want to develop between our two countries.

Mr President, I know what importance you attach to the strengthening of the independence of your country and to what extent you are devoted to the nonalined policy because of that. I see in this a great similarity in the strivings of our two friendly countries. With full justification we share the same opinion that the policy of nonalinement in its essence constitutes a reliable support for the independence of countries, and a factor of a broad struggle for the strengthening of peace and security, for the building of more just political and economic relations, for development and thus also for progress in the world.

The policy of nonalinement links countries with different levels of development and internal systems. This in itself requires true democratic relations within our movement so that it may operate successfully. Democratic relations have been a factor of cohesion and have been the force of attraction that has brought our movement to the point that it now embraces two thirds of the countries and enjoys the great respect of the world.

I am deeply convinced that our struggle for democratic relations in the world can be successful only if we ourselves will democratically harmonize and link our interest inside the movement, and work united in the consistent realization of the principles and aims of the policy of nonalinement.

Universal Nature of Detente

The situation in the world is very complicated and is burdened by many crises, dangers to peace and problems.

We are absolutely convinced that peace, stability and progress in the world can only be achieved under the conditions of detente as a universal process which will embrace all the problems and all the regions of the world. This demands a comprehensive involvement of all the countries regardless of their size, power and system, so that the broadest interests of mankind may be implemented.

In this connection we appreciate the involvement of Seychelles in the linking of the peoples of the littoral countries of the western part of the Indian Ocean so that they may live and develop in security. From the very beginning Yugoslavia has offered its full support to the activities designed to proclaim the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and to eliminate the dangers arising from the permanent military presence and competition in this sensitive area. The Mediterranean littoral countries, including Yugoslavia, are facing a similar problem.

We consider it indespensable to offer comprehensive support to the struggle of the peoples and liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe for their freedom and independence. Yugoslavia extends its full support and assistance to this struggle. It is with great understanding that we also follow the activities you are undertaking together with the neighboring African countries.

We shall consider all these and many other important questions at the forthcoming summit conference of the nonalined countries in Havana. I am convinced that with an active striving and full contribution of all the member countries we shall strengthen our unity in the implementation of the policy of nonalinement and that we shall work even more successfully in building better and more just political and economic relations in the world.

Mr President, I wish once again to express great satisfaction at your visit and our cordial talks. Although our relations have no long tradition, we have shown how close we are in our strivings and how the friendly feelings mutually cultivated by our peoples are sincere. This is a friendly basis for a closer cooperation of our two countries which we shall realize in the future.

I raise this glass to your health, Mr President, and the health of your associates, to the prosperity of your country, to the development and to further successes in the implementation of the nonalined policy in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY HAS TALKS IN BELGRADE

AU042132 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Text] TANJUG--On his return from Geneva to Cairo, Tawfiq Khalil, under secretary in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, has visited Belgrade at the suggestion of the Egyptian side. In the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Under Secretary Khalil has had talks on bilateral relations with Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, which was conducted in a frank atmosphere, the two sides expressed their well-known views on the situation in the Middle East and the treatment of the Middle East crisis in international forums.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD042242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received N. Krishnan, assistant secretary at the Indian Foreign Affairs Ministry, who is in Yugoslavia to hold high-level consultations on the preparations for the sixth nonalined conference.

On the Yugoslav side, the following took part in the consultations: Ignac Golob and Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretaries; Cvijeto Job, head of a group at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

These talks represent a component part of the established practice of holding exchanges of views between representatives of the two friendly countries on the eve of all important gatherings of nonalined countries.

SPANISH CP LEADER SANTIAGO CARRILLO ARRIVES IN DUBROVNIK

LD040930 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, has arrived in Dubrovnik. Santiago Carrillo is visiting our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

XINHUA DELEGATION VISITS SFRY ORGANIZATIONS, MEETS OFFICIALS

Federal Information Secretariat Visit

LD031616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the Chinese news agency, XINHUA, led by Zeng Tao, director of the agency, which is visiting our country at TANJUG's invitation, today visited the Federal Secretariat for Information where it had talks with Mirko Marijanovic, assistant federal secretary for information. The talks were also attended by Mihailo Saranovic, responsible editor of TANJUG, and Yu Lixuan, PRC charge d'affaires to our country.

During a long and friendly conversation, they exchanged views on cooperation between the two countries and agencies in the field of information. Greater consolidation and expansion of this cooperation in all fields was especially emphasized.

The Chinese delegation today also visited the newspaper publishing enterprise BORBA, where it was received by Dr Ivan Lovric, general director of this large organization, and his associates.

Dr Lovric acquainted the Chinese delegation with the place and role of BORBA in our system of information, as well as with the internal organization and problems of this newspaper enterprise.

During the morning, the delegation also visited the BEKO organization where it had talks with the leading officials of this large factory on the internal organization of workers and production, planning, distribution of income, export of products, investments and many other questions connected with workers' self-management, about which the Chinese guests expressed great interest.

Visit To Split

LD041545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Split--The delegation of the Chinese news agency XINHUA, headed by the agency's director, Zeng Tao, which is visiting our country at TANJUG's invitation, is in Split today.

This morning, accompanied by TANJUG Director Pero Ivacic, the delegation visited the Directorate of the Eighth Mediterranean Games. They were briefed on the games and on Split's socioeconomic development by Ante Skataretiko, president of the Executive Council of the Municipal Assembly and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eighth Mediterranean Games.

Mate Ljubicic, president of the Municipal Conference of the Socialist Alliance, gave a reception at the Lav Hotel this morning in honor of the prominent Chinese visitors. In addition to the visitors from friendly China, the reception was also attended by Branko Tolic, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee and president of the Split League of Communists Municipal Conference, and Bozidar Papic, president of the League of Communists Conference of the Community of Dalmatian Municipalities.

Meeting With TANJUG Director

LD051705 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Split--Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, met the delegation of the Chinese news agency XINHUA led by Zeng Tao, general director of the agency, in Split today.

During a friendly conversation, views were exchanged on the achieved results and possibilities of expanding cooperation between the two countries in the information field.

This morning in Split the XINHUA and TANJUG directors, Zeng Tao and Pero Ivacic, continued their talks on cooperation between the two agencies and exchanged information on the experience gained in the work of the agencies, especially as regards the efforts to exchange information with other news agencies in the world in order to achieve a wider and more even flow of information in the world from several directions.

Last night, the PRC guests surveyed with great interest the projects being built in Split for the Eighth Mediterranean Games.

NONALINED COORDINATION BUREAU ACTIVITIES REPORTED

AU042049 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Aug 79 AU

[Text] In New York, the Coordination Bureau of the nonalined countries is examining the draft of the joint document prepared by Cuba, the summit host country. The Coordination Bureau is of course not authorized to make any decisions, but it is now initiating a number of actions on what should be incorporated in the document and how.

The Coordination Bureau conducts its business as part of a wide gathering of the representatives of nonalined countries, which is but a continuation of the practice of a greater democratization of relations in the nonalined body.

TANJUG ANALYZES SPAIN'S DECISION TO ATTEND NONALINED SUMMIT

LD052020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 5 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, August 5, (TANJUG)--Reliable sources here report that the political top of the Spanish governing party, the Democratic Center Union (UCD) has adopted a decision on Spain's attending the next nonaligned summit to be held in Havana next month as a guest.

The decision on Spain's presence at the nonaligned Havana summit was adopted by Spanish Premier Adolfo Suares with the support of the more moderate wing of his party, despite the categoric opposition of the UCD conservative wing.

Opponents of the Spanish presence in Havana--in the first place the Spanish conservative right--are virtually baffled by Suares' decision. They consider that Spain is definitely linked to the West and that there is no reason and any basis for turning towards and getting closer to the nonaligned.

Suares was led by at least two reasons when he decided on Spain's presence at the Havana summit. These are Madird's vital interests in diversifying its foreign policy linked in the past exclusively to Washington's leadership and pressures of the Spanish leftist opposition that Spain turns more towards the nonaligned and the developing countries in general.

Spanish socialists and communists categorically declared themselves against Spain's joining the NATO treaty. In this they urged the strengthening of Spanish independence and its turn towards the nonaligned.

On the other hand for Spain which has long-standing developed relations with Latin American countries and the Arab world, the presence in Havana will certainly be very important for further deepening of these relations. The same applies to the African countries with which Madrid would also like to strengthen cooperation and friendship.

In all this, it should be kept in mind that next year in Madrid the conference on the European security and cooperation will be held. Spain, as the host, not only wants the conference to succeed, but it will invest efforts towards contributing itself to the conference success as much as possible. There is no doubt that the decision on attending the Havana conference gives to Spain far greater possibilities to this end than if it had stayed on old positions of its being exclusively linked to the West and the NATO.

BORBA STATES NONALINED VIEW ON GENEVA RADIO CONFERENCE

AU052110 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Ismail Bajra article: "On the Roads of Nonalinement: Enjoying Equal Rights in the Ether, Too"]

[Excerpts] On the basis of consultations between the pertinent administrations of the member countries of the International Telecommunication Union [ITU] held between June 1976 and May 1977, and in connection with the need and possibilities for a general revision, or rather for adopting new international rules of procedure on radio communications, the Administrative Council of the ITU adopted the decision to hold the World Administrative Conference on Radio Communications in Geneva from 24 September to 1 December 1979. [paragraph continues]

This conference should discuss and resolve many important problems, among which the following are pointed out: an examination and a revision of the provisions of the existing international rules of procedure on radio communications which refer to the distribution of the frequency spectrum, to coordination, notification and registration of frequencies, to radio services in general and so forth.

All countries of the world are interested in this international meeting, and the nonalined and the developing countries are particularly interested. Intensive preparations for this World Administrative Conference on Radio Communications were held and are being held within the framework of the nonalined countries.

Utilization on an Equal Basis

The nonalined movement proceeds from the fact that the frequency spectrum must become actually and essentially a common social property and that all people, all small and great nations and all countries in the world must be given the potential use of this common social property and common property of mankind. The frequency spectrum must be equally used as a medium for broadcasting various kinds of information in the form of speech, picture, writing, drawing, data, data processing and other human activities linked with daily work and life.

Radio communications and other kinds of public communications are of fundamental importance for the overall development of every people and every country and for the overall activity of every man, and are of special importance for the defense, security, independence and national identity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of every country, particularly the nonalined countries and the developing countries.

The nonalined countries and the developing countries do not approach the World Administrative Conference on Radio Communications solely from the professional-technical aspect, but primarily from the political aspect. The problem of redistributing the frequency spectrum, in all its scope, to the benefit of the newly liberated and undeveloped countries, and the creation of conditions so that all users of the communications system in every country may operate qualitatively and undisturbed, is not and must not be reduced to and treated at this conference solely as a technical and technological problem. Even less should this conference be allowed to preserve and continue the monopolistic utilization of the frequency spectrum by the individual developed countries.

As is well known, radio communications and other kinds of telecommunications are not developed in most nonalined and developing countries, and the developing countries participate only symbolically in the utilization of the frequency spectrum. The industrially developed countries of all continents, particularly in Europe, still hold a monopoly over the frequency spectrum--to the detriment of the newly liberated countries and peoples. Many African countries have no frequencies on the medium and short waves, while some of them are limited to the installation of transmitters of 50 khz on their frequencies so that they will not interfere with the radio stations of the developed countries.

Five Big Agencies

The following UNESCO data can serve as an illustration that a great gap exists between the developed and the developing countries in the field of information and telecommunications: The five big news agencies (UPI, AP, AFP, REUTER and TASS) alone represent the source for 80 percent of the information in the international communications technology.

On the other hand, a large number of developing countries are not included in the system of international communications at all.

The bridging of the gap between the developed and the developing countries has become an urgent and priority task of the nonalined countries and all mankind. This is necessary for the further progress of the industrially developed countries and to the same extent is an unavoidable aspiration of the underdeveloped countries. The inequalities in the field of information and public communications are the result of colonialism and neo-colonialism and the inequality in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific and other spheres in the world.

The sixth conference of the heads of states or governments of the nonalined countries in Havana, the 21st session of the UNESCO General Assembly in Belgrade, the World Administrative Conference on Radio Communications in Geneva, the World Ministerial Conference on planning national information systems in the developing countries and the 34th UN General Assembly session will undoubtedly give new impetuses for creating a new international information system and for an equitable use of the frequency spectrum by all people, peoples andcountries of the world. The meeting of authoritative experts of the nonalined countries in the field of satellite radio braodcasting and radio communications will also contribute to these noble goals.

ZAGREB VJESNIK EXAMINES BALKAN COOPERATION

AU041617 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Djurica Kuntic article: "Is a New Stimulus to the Cooperation of the Balkan Countires Forthcoming? The Balkans at the Same Table"]

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the Balkan countries experts for economic and technical cooperation has been called by some a conference of small gestures and big hopes. Nobody has been able to say anything about a second conference, even if he had the greatest inspiration, for it has not yet been held, although both hopes and wishes for it have existed. However, according to the latest reports, experts of the Balkan countries will again gather at the same table in November after a break of almost 4 years.

Without Past and Alien Plans

Various links have been forged among Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey and Albania. Perhaps they do not unite like those among the Scandinavian countries, but nevertheless they do not sharply divide. The Balkans is an area with several different sociopolitical systems and it is not bypassed by outside interests. The Balkan picture is filled with various hues. Socialist Yugoslavia is outside blocs and leads a principled nonalined policy. Greece and Turkey, each in its way, are a part of NATO and turned toward West Europe. Romania and Bulgaria are members of the Warsaw Pact, and Albania is neutral and independent. Such variety, however, has not prevented any country from cooperating.

The first Balkan conference in Athens, which at the same time was the first post-war gathering of its kind, was significant although it did not produce any great results. It is difficult to expect great results in a situation where the big ones watch over the little ones and where the big ones fear that the little ones may take "uncontrolled" steps. However, the significance of the Balkans meeting is that it showed that the countries of the region want cooperation and that actual opportunities for such cooperation are present. It was a joint Balkan action, positive, progressive and useful for each country. A certain caution with which the gathering started was quickly overtaken by a spirit of mutual trust, which in fact was created during the meeting. [paragraph continues]

One could then concretely discuss water resources, agriculture, transportation, trade, energy, protection of human environment and so forth. That only served to confirm the common spirit, the desire and real opportunities for the realization of certain projects in tourism, trade and transportation. The first Balkan conference, as the Yugoslav representative pointed out, was not the beginning but also not the end of the efforts to advance the cooperation of the countries of this part of Europe.

In an Atmosphere of Cooperation

The discussion of another, second conference, even though after an interval of several years, is a confirmation of the belief in cooperation and in the idea which continues to live. The opportunities for multilateral cooperation in the economic field, which could be the subject of the next Balkan gathering, will perhaps only draw the outlines for discussion and accords, but a second meeting of representatives of the Balkan countries alone is another contribution to the realization of such cooperation. That means at the same time that specualation about such cooperation has to some extent ceased. It has become clear that cooperation now can only be of benefit and that there is no sense in such excuses. One tried to ascribe to such cooperation an idea of a new military-political bloc, and when that nonsense had "no takers", it was asserted that countries which trade with the area--use road and rail transportation and so forth--should also be included in the Balkan cooperation and accords, even that did not succeed in degrading the idea, and it appears that the Balkan countries will sit at the negotiating table as a "Balkan" team. There will probably be no conventional negotiations but rather talks about cooperation. For instance, the construction of superhighways would mean much for the Balkan countries as a prerequisite for the flowering of tourism and transportation. However, accords on that and other equally important questions can be achieved and realized only if full equality of those taking part in the discussion is achieved without regard for the strength and size of each of them. Furthermore, any accord among the Balkan countries must undoubtedly be directed toward the positive aims of all together and each country separately. The movement in that direction will have to be gradual, for difficulties exist. Taking into account the present political reality it is necessary to ponder well in which direction and to what extent to move toward such cooperation so that it may be realized in the best possible way. The Balkan countries are aware of the cooperative atmosphere existing on both sides of the borders, or they should be aware of it. In such an atmosphere it will be easier to see where and how concrete steps should be made to be beneficial to all. That will at the same time mean progress for all, so that the Balkan countries may confirm their intention--good-neighborly multilateral cooperation.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS PRICE CEILINGS, FREEZES

Results of Decision

LD032100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to the announcement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council today held a meeting under the chairmanship of Gojko Ubiparip and adopted the agreement on the changes and addenda to the agreement on the implementation of the 1979 price policy.

Proceeding from the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, adopted at the 17 July session, which had determined that the country's economic situation was very complex in certain fields and that it was necessary to undertake additional measures and activities by all subjects within their competences in order to check unfavorable tendencies, the Federal Executive Council stated that it is necessary for all self-managing organizations and communities, as well as sociopolitical communities, to undertake the necessary measures in order to consistently implement the social plan of Yugoslavia and the resolution for 1979, as well as the adopted laws and agreements.

In this connection, the Federal Executive Council adopted the agreement on the changes and addenda to the agreement on the implementation of the 1979 price policy, by which the participants in the agreement accept the obligation to adopt within the framework of their competences corresponding provisions which will set a ceiling or freeze prices at the existing level for the products and services within their competence as follows: setting a price ceiling for services; setting a ceiling on the turnover segment of selling prices; setting a ceiling on overhead costs; setting the maximum prices for industrial products which are formed according to market conditions; freezing the existing prices when applying the mechanism of self-management agreements, as well as other provisions which they consider necessary for the implementation of conclusions of the SFRY Assembly and the assemblies of the republics and autonomous provinces.

The changes in prices whose ceilings are set or are frozen will be carried out in cooperation with the federation, republics and autonomous provinces. The participants in this agreement are obliged to determine by 30 September, 1979, the criteria for selective changes in the prices of products and services within their competence.

The Federal Executive Council adopted on this basis a decision concerning the setting of ceiling prices of all products and services within the competence of the federation, in accordance with the signed agreement with the republics and provinces.

The council also adopted a provision changing the provision on the general conditions for the granting of consumer credit, by which the rate of cash participation in the purchase of goods on consumer credit is increased by about 50 percent. Ovens and stoves using solid fuel are exempt. As emphasized at the meeting, this change in the provision concerning the conditions for the granting of consumer credit represents a measure designed to harmonize the supply and demand on the domestic market through greater engagement of the cash resources of the population.

The council decided to recommend that in future, commercial banks not approve any credit consumer other than those stipulated by this provision.

The council adopted a decision on the changes and addenda to the decision on the allocation of foreign currency for the needs of the federal organs and for the implementation of rights and duties of the federation in 1979, by which the amount determined in the foreign currency allocation for 1979 for foreign currency users in the organs and organizations of the federation is reduced by 10 percent. This decision provides resources only for necessary and urgent needs involving payments for goods and services on the part of the federation and its organs and organizations. The aim is to contribute to the implementation of the basic aims of the policy of stabilization of the foreign exchange balance. The council also adopted the information on the talks concerning the first loan by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which will be used to rectify the consequences of the earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

Finance Secretary Report

LD032327 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 3 (TANJUG)--For a time, maximum prices will be set for many articles and considerably harder terms for consumer credits will be introduced in Yugoslavia so as to put brake on unfavorable trends in pricing sector and contribute towards coordinating commodity-money courses in the nation.

These measures will be taken for the purpose of stopping unfavorable tendencies in economic trends and consistently carrying out the defined policy, the laws adopted and the self-management agreements concluded. It was made known after the Yuglslav Government ended its session today. It is by changes just adopted in the agreement on prices for 1979 that the federation, republics and provinces have committed themselves to set maximum prices for products and services they control, to keep prices set by self-management agreements and freely-forming prices at their present level, and to set maximum margins.

In addition to the federation the republics of Serbia and Macedonia have so far taken the decision to set maximum prices. They have also proposed to their municipalities to do the like with the prices for which they are competent.

According to changes in Yugoslavia's regulations for consumer credits, the initial down-payment in cash of Yugoslavs applying for consumer credits will increase by 50 percent, but this does not apply to the hire purchases of solid fuel-fired ranges and stoves.

In explaining these measures, Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic told TANJUG that they are aimed at bringing into proper relations economic trends and the 1979 economic policy. Consumer credits whose value went up 24 percent in a year's time are one of the elements which give rise to upward economic conjuncture in Yugoslavia, he said.

The high rise in industrial production which went up by 9.1 percent instead of 7.0 percent as planned gives rise to an increasing growth of imports which went up by 35 percent, Kostic said. Fluctuations in commodity-money courses decrease the export efforts of the Yugoslav economy and have been reflected in the negative in price movement.

Also stimulating demand are personal incomes which went up by 40 percent in Yugoslavia in the first five months this year. The total value of personal incomes increased by 31.5 percent.

BORBA DISCUSSES ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO LCY

AU051640 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 79 p 2 AU

[Slobodan Vujica commentary: "Carnations and Thorns"]

[Excerpts] Last year, the League of Communists admitted 181,320 new members and the year before it admitted 193,795 new members. Thus, at the end of last year there were 1,774,624 members. This eloquently speaks about the broad acceptance of the policy of the League of Communists.

Most of the newly admitted members came from the ranks of the young people (71 percent). About a third of them came from the ranks of the workers.

Naturally, the substance is not in numbers nor in a simple calculation, but rather to what extent the League of Communists is--not only with its program orientations and as a whole but also concretely and in every circle--ideologically prepared for and has the action capability to realize its leading ideopolitical role and to work for developing self-management; and, certainly, to what extent the communists can with their knowledge, understanding of the paths of development, behavior and personal example really serve as an example for others.

In this connection, as was said at the last session of the LCY Presidium commission for the development of the League of Communists and for cadre policy, many and complex tasks are ahead.

When the admission of new members in involved, it is necessary to point to two important aspects.

First, there is no dilemma--a mass or cadre party. On the contrary, it is necessary to win the victory for the principle that the League of Communists is open to everyone who accpets its program--but who at the same time completely meets the adopted criteria, which must not "be relaxed"--and who expressed the readiness to struggle, really struggle for the program orientations of the League of Communists.

Second, it is a good thing that there are increasingly more young people and workers in the League of Communists. However, in this connection there are not infrequently much stricter criteria for the admission of young workers from material production than of students and pupils of secondary schools. The latter are frequently admitted en masse along with a formal presentation of red carnations. This sometimes also leads to a relaxation of criteria, to what is critically called "carnation communists."

Let us recall here that warning sounded in the preparations for the 11th LCY Congress. It is not a bad thing that the admission of new members is now carried out in a festive manner, with the presentation of red carnations. However, the young, new members must also be prepared for a complex struggle, for, along with "carnations there are also thorns." The struggle for something new is difficult and painstaking. This struggle imposes both obligations and responsibilities, a constant involvement and sometimes also an opposition to the "current," or rather to those who currently have the greatest influence.

This means that the admission of members itself must directly depend on the daily behavior and on the daily struggle in every circle for the further development of socialist self-management, for transforming the program orientations into practical solutions.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN ARGENTINA--Representatives of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia have concluded their visit to Argentina. They were received by the Argentine under secretary for foreign and domestic trade and the state secretary for energy, and had talks with representatives of chambers and private enterprises. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul p 2 AU]